separately maintained and are included in those of secondary education.

साक्षरता मिशन के अधीन राज्यों को आवंटित की गयी निधियां

615. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1994-95 और 1995-96 के लिए साक्षरता मिशन के अधीन राज्य-वार कितनी-कितनी निधियां आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) आवंटित धनराशियों के वयय हेतु क्या निर्देश जारी किये गये थे; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा खर्ज की गयी धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग और संस्कृति विभाग) में उपमंत्री (कुमारी शैलजा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं के लिए राज्य-वार वित्तीय आवंटन नहीं किए गए है । योजनाओं/साक्षरता अभियानों के लिए यथा अनुमोदित निधियां विभिन्न संगठनों, जिला साक्षरता समितियां तथा राज्यों को प्रदान की गई है ।

(ख) संचालित होने वाली योजनाओं/साक्षरता अभियानों की निबंधन तथा शर्तो के अनुसार विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित की गई निधियों का उपयोग किया जाना आवश्यक है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान खर्च की गई निधियों के राज्य-वार ब्यौरों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है (नीचे देखिए) वर्ष 1995-96 के लिए कुल आवंटन 234 करोड़ रु0 है ।

विवरण

साक्षरता मिशन के अन्तर्गत खर्च की गई राशि

	राज्य	राशि (लाख रु0 में) 1994-95
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1370.68
2.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	71.56
3.	असम	1159.04
4.	बिहार	1628.87
5.	गोवा	11.59
6.	गुजरात	884.50
7.	हरियाणा	243.01
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	109.15
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	190.40
10.	कर्नाटक	1041.84
11.	केरल	57.32
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	2821.52
13.	महाराष्ट्र	1024.55
14.	मणिपुर	72.77
15.	मेघालय	29.08
16.	मिजोरम	16.42
17.	नागालैंड	39.73
18.	उडीसा	606.36
19.	पंजाब	277.61
20.	राजस्थान	1745.00
21.	सिक्किम	11.22
22.	तमिलनाडु	1594.58
23.	त्रिपुरा	6.77
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2805.58
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1583.69
26.	अं0 और नि0 द्वीप समूह	12.15
27.	चंडीगढ़	25.62
28.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.83
29.	दमन और दीव	0.56
30.	दिल्ली	120.77
31.	लक्षद्वीप	7.41
32.	अखिल भारतीय स्तरीय संगठन	537.77
33.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्तर के	843.41
	कुल :	20951.26

Failure of DAMS

616. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's rate of Dam failure is the highest in the world, as reported in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi of the 15th June, 1995;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and reasons therefor;

(c) whether twenty seven Dams have failed and recently another thirty three developed Structural and Hydrological defects, according to the Central Water Commission, as stated in the report;

(d) if so, what are the details of the Dams which have so far failed and also those which are having structural and Hydrological defects; and what are the reasons therefor in each case; and

(e) what steps Government have so far taken or propose to take to check the defects as flaws before resulting in failure of Dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Indian Express, New Delhi dated 15th June, 1995 does not contain any report regarding Dam failure. However, according to the report published by the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) in 1974, the number of dam failures in India is not the highest in the World.

(b) 27 Large Dams as per highest in the World.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of Dams which have failed are given in the Annexure. *[See* Appendix 174, Annexure No. 19]. The details of 33 Dams for which structural and hydrological deficiencies have been identified are given in Statement enclosed. *(See* below).

(e) Following measures have been taken by the Government of India to check the deficiencies in the dams:—

(1) Constitution of the National Committee on Dam Safety in 1987 with a view to overseeing dam safety activities in various States and to suggest improvement to bring these in line with the latest state-of-art technology consistent with the Indian conditions.

(2) Formulation of a Dam Safety Act for proper surveillance, inspection and maintenance of large dams in the country to ensure their safety. A draft Dam Safety Act has been circulated to various States in January, 1988 for comments. Replies from some States are still due.

(3) Central Water Commission has issued guidelines to all the States for safety inspection of dams in June, 1987 and also circulated related literature to all the States.

(4) A World Bank assisted Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project with the objective of improving the safety of 33 identified dams in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu has been taken up in the year 1991-92. The project is to consider remedial measures which inter-alia include structural strengthening of dams, augmenting spillway capacity, formulation of emergency action plans, inundation maps and proper warning systems to be provided at every dam for the safety of downstream areas, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 456 crores. Out of this, the Central Government is spending Rs. 32 crores for providing institutional strengthening and the balance of Rs. 424 crores is to be met by the States with the World Bank assistance. The scheme is expected to be completed by 1997.

Statement

Details of the Dams identified of having structural and hydrological deficiencies including under World Bank Aided 'Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Projects (DSARP)' for Remedial Measures

Sl. No.	State	Name of Dam	Type of Dam	Maximum height (metres)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Pagara	Earth cum Masonry	27.26
		Pillowa	-do-	10.42
		Kotwal	-do-	12.50
		Gandhi Sagar	Masonry	64.00
		Tigra	Masonry-cum Earth	24.00
		Kaketo	Masonry	28.04
		Bama	-do-	47.70
		Aoda	Earth-cum-Masonry	15.80
2.	Orissa	Hirakud	Composite (Earth, Masonry & concrete)	59.00
		Darjang	Zoned earthfill	26.22
		Ghodahada	Earth-cum-Masonry	26.80
		Soroda	Earth	16.76
		Bhanjanagar	Homogeneous earth-fill with puddle core	19.36
		Behera	Masonry	25.26
		Ganianala	Earth	14.33
		Jharnai	-do-	25.91
		Alikuan	-do-	21.95
3.	Rajasthan	Ranapratap Sagar	Masonry	53.80
		Jawanar Sagar	Concrete	44.80
		Kota Barrage	Earth with Masonry spillway.	37.30
		Parbati	-do-	24.92
		Matri-Kundia	Earth	9.80
		Alnia	Masonry	14.00
		Galwa	Earth	19.75
4.	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	Masonry	53.64
		Kodanagar	Earth	12.75
		Sathanur	Earth with Masonry spillway	44.80
		Pechiparai	Masonry	46.00
		Uppar	Earth	16.76
		Ponnaniar	-do-	24.84
		Gomukhi Nadi	-do-	24.83
		Vidur	-do-	22.55
		Manimuthar	Earth with Masonry spillway	46.00

NOTE : Designs of these dams were, based on variety of standards/methods of calculations and the meteorological/hydrological data available at that time. Due to technological and scientific advances, experience gained over the period of time and long term data now available, necessitated a review which has been completed in respect of these 33 dams. The review has revealed hydrological and structural deficiencies in these dams.